

For the District of Columbia, light local showers; east to southeast winds.

NO. 1,249.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

How Much Longer Are We to Blush for the Inaction of Our Government?

TIME TO CALL A HALT

A Prominent Business Man's Views on the Subject—Every Right Thinking American Will Agree With Him.

"I feel positively ashamed of my own country," said Mr. Pettit when the reporter called on him yesterday.

The usually busy and cheerful merchant was evidently in a very bad humor, and, to use a metaphorical expression, "there was blood in his eye."

"To think that such things are possible and right next door to a country that makes such a boast of freedom! I'm almost ashamed to call myself an American citizen!" And the great merchant, in his wrath, crumpled up The Times that he had been reading and flung it on the floor.

"To think that we allow a young and utterly innocent girl to be condemned to the horrors of hell and are not man enough to raise a finger in her behalf!"

"Are we not the dominant power in this continent?" he fiercely inquired.

"We can tell England to stop, and are we afraid to say a word to Spain?"

"Have we become a nation of cowards?"

"Must we allow our great women to write a pitiful appeal to the Pope to ask his intercession, when it is our duty as men to trounce Spain, as she deserves?"

"It seems to me we had better substitute a turkey buzzard for the American eagle; we are not fit to have such a noble bird for an emblem!" And the merchant walked away and refused to say one word about his business was thriving.

But the great double store and annex, 115-417 Seventh street, was thronged as usual, and business was evidently good.

CHEERS FOR DOLLAR WHEAT

Demonstration in New York Produce Exchange Over the Rise.

It Came in Response to an Excited Jump in the English Grain Market.

New York, Aug. 20.—For the first time since September, 1891, the wheat future sold this afternoon on the New York Produce Exchange at \$1 a bushel.

It was also the first time since the spring of 1892 that any future had sold at that price. When the bid dial that registers the course of quotations spun around to the dollar mark, there was a great demonstration. The brokers cheered and clapped their hands, and hats were thrown into the air.

From the opening the market presented sensational features. The initial quotations for futures represented an advance of 4 cents over yesterday's closing. In response to an excited jump in the English grain market, described from Liverpool as due to a panic of the bears, because of advice from America of a reduction in our spring wheat yield. Under the stimulus from abroad there was general buying here, with conditions gradually shaping themselves so as to produce a runaway bull market. The September option opened with simultaneous sales in different parts of the pit at all the way from 97 1/2 to 98 cents a bushel.

The first transaction at \$1 represented 10,000 bushels sold by Broker Gwynne to Broker Day, of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell. Up to the official closing the transactions for the day in wheat futures were estimated to have aggregated about 5,000,000 bushels. In the afternoon the leading influence in further advancing quotations was the news that even at the sensational rise already recorded, all offerings of cash wheat were being eagerly snapped up by export houses. This indicated the urgency of the foreign demand for our wheat and the extent of foreign crop shortages.

Chicago, St. Louis, Duluth and Minneapolis announced big advances. At Minneapolis C. A. Pillsbury's march into the chamber of commerce at the head of a brass band, celebrating one-dollar cash wheat there. The bulletin board in all the markets have made enormous profits.

The advice indicated that the previous estimates as to the yield of Minnesota and the two Dakotas would have to be decidedly reduced. Rumor and bluster are going to cut down the total. A Minneapolis reporter who has made a trip through the three States estimates their total yield at 119,700,000 bushels, as compared with estimates in excess of 150,000,000 bushels a month ago.

Further bulletin news also came in regard to European crops. A Budapest dispatch said that the official report as to the recent floods in Hungary showed the most widespread and serious damage to crops, which this year are among the poorest within a decade.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Sentence Inflicted on the Assaulter of Miss Shattuck.

Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 20.—Joseph Perry, who brutally assaulted Miss E. G. Shattuck, of Harvard, Mass., on June 11, was sentenced today by Judge Blodgett to imprisonment for life. The offense was one of the most shocking ever committed in this section. The young woman was brutally maltreated and abused, and has not yet recovered from the shock and physical injuries. Perry escaped on a bicycle, followed by an enraged mob who threatened to track him. He got away safely, but was finally taken in custody at Providence, R. I. In imposing the sentence Judge Blodgett said it was the intention of the court to deal so harshly with cases of this nature as to materially lessen the number of them.

A Well-Known Jurist Dead.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 20.—Judge Walter R. Staples, ex-member of the supreme court of appeals, and one of the ablest jurists Virginia has had for generations, died suddenly at his summer home in Christburg, this morning. The funeral will take place at Roundabout tomorrow afternoon.

Live bull in a china shop in Wilson Park, Congress Heights, tonight, 4-19-14

Very Nice Flooring \$1.50 per 100 ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

ALL BUT WAGES GOING UP

The Consumer Must Pay More for Everything He Buys.

SHOES, CLOTHES, FLOUR, SUGAR

Interviews With Merchants Show That All the Necessaries of Life Cost More Without Any Corresponding Advance in Wages, Thus Making Life Harder for the Poor.

The condition of higher prices for everything that the poor man uses is already in Washington, but the theory that the tariff will also advance wages is still totally unproven. Flour is now \$1.50 a barrel higher than it was two months ago; baker's bread will soon be a cent a loaf higher if wheat continues high, and ready-made suits are going up every day. The unskilled laborer will get a dollar a day when he works. Five hundred of them applied the other day at the new sewer, building south of the Capitol, and only fifty got work.

The fact that prices advance and the people have to pay the difference and more when the tariff is raised is no longer a theory to any Washington laboring man or fellow out of a job. Every article that the poor man uses, almost without exception, is soaring in price. Whether there is additional tariff on articles or not the prices are rising. The chance is a good one, and the manufacturers are taking advantage of it. More than that, the tariff advance is small compared to the advance in the retail price. Every man in the business, between the raw material and the consumer, adds a little to the additional price he has to pay. The original tariff is as much as dollars to the difference in price of the goods when they reach the consumer.

The grocery bill of the poor man every Saturday night is now 50 cents to \$1 more than it was for the same goods two months ago. Two months from now it will be \$1 to \$2 more. His shoes, hats and clothing and his wife's and children's will also be 15 to 25 per cent higher when the first of the fall goods come in.

The following statement is a result of a most careful canvass among Washington merchants. It is not complete, by any means, for nearly everything is advancing in price, but shows the rise of a few articles in everyday use simply. They are the necessities of life, which it first questions about.

The statements show only advances which have already occurred in less than a month, or will occur soon. Larger ones will follow.

Flour, per barrel, \$1.50; flour, per pound, 1 cent; bread, per loaf, 1 cent; sugar, per pound, 1 to 1 1/2 cents; lard, per pound, 1 cent; dried fruits, small advance; canned goods, small advance; starch, small advance; gasoline, small advance; ginger ale, per case, 15 cents; stout, 15 cents per case; ready-made suits, \$2 to \$5; tailor-made suits, \$5 to \$10; woolen dresses, good, per yard, 10 to 50 cents; cheap cotton goods, small advance; shoes, per pair, 25 cents; hats, 25 cents to \$1; stationery, small advance.

A few of the statements made by dealers to The Times reporter during his investigation will be interesting. Mr. S. A. Reeves, the grocer, said: "Flour has gone up to us, \$1.30 a barrel already. It will only go much higher. Every rise in the price of wheat means several additional cents in the price to the grocer of a barrel of flour. This \$1.30 a barrel to us means to the small consumer who buys from the small corner grocer at least 1 cent a pound advance in the price. It means also 1 cent advance in the price of a loaf of bread. Sugar has gone up 3-4 of a cent to the grocer. To the consumer it is 1 cent higher than formerly. A month ago we were charging 4 1/2 cents a pound for sugar, and now we charge 5 1/2. Lard has gone up. It will be 1 cent a pound higher to the consumer. Canned goods of all descriptions are considerably higher to the grocer, but the difference is not yet sufficient to make it possible for him to sell the goods by the can at a higher price. Of course, the small grocer who sells to poor people will charge a cent or two more for tomatoes and corn next fall. Stout and ginger ale are higher. Gasoline is higher. Dried fruits are from 1 cent to 2 or 3 cents a pound higher. Very nearly everything is going up in price. There is every prospect that prices are getting back to the old basis."

Mr. Crocker, the shoe dealer, said: "Every shoe man in Washington who has been making purchases in New York has received notice from the manufacturers and the jobbers that in the next bill of goods he will have to pay 15 and 20 cents a pair for shoes. This will make the price of shoes 25 and 50 cents more to the wearer. One of two things must be done this fall and winter by every shoe dealer in Washington. Either the price will be raised or the quality will be reduced. We are expecting it every week, however, and have been told that we will be obliged to pay more for the standard goods this fall. We are expecting, too, that the prices of books will not be cut to nearly such an extent as in former years this holiday season."

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